

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

FOR THE UNITED STATES
AND ITS POSSESSIONS

Volume XI—Number 3
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UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

Volume XI

October 1940

Number 3

SUMMARY

Annual Crime Trends, January-September 1939-40.

Increases were seen in the first 9 months of 1940 over the corresponding period of 1939 in all offenses except murder, rape, and robbery. Negligent manslaughter increased 8.8 percent; larceny, 6.3 percent; aggravated assault, 3.4 percent; burglary, 1.6 percent; and auto theft, 1.0 percent. The decreases were as follows: robbery, 4.5 percent; murder, 4.1 percent; and rape, 2.0 percent.

Crime Rates, 1940.

Cities with over 100,000 inhabitants continue to experience the highest crime rates, except for aggravated assault. Felonious assaults (other than rape) occur with greatest frequency in cities with population from 50,000 to 100,000. Communities ranging in population from 2,500 to 10,000 reported more offenses of rape in proportion to population than other cities, except those with more than 100,000 inhabitants.

Distribution of Crimes by Type, 1940.

Offenses against the person (criminal homicide, rape, and aggravated assault) constitute only 4.2 percent of the total offenses reported during the first 9 months of this year. The majority (59.0 percent) were larcenies; burglaries constituted 22.5 percent of the total crimes reported; auto thefts, 11.0 percent; and robberies, 3.3 percent.

Less than half of the burglaries involved residences. That parked automobiles are frequently attacked by thieves is shown by the fact that over 36 percent of all reported larcenies consisted of some type of theft from automobiles.

Stolen Property Recovered, 1940.

Exclusive of automobiles, 22.2 percent of the property stolen was recovered. Over 97 percent of the stolen automobiles were recovered.

Persons Arrested, 1940.

Fingerprint cards of 459,167 persons arrested during the first 9 months of this year were examined. The examination indicated that 191,844 of these individuals were arrested for the commission of some major crime. Women arrested represented 8.4 percent of the total, being an increase over the comparable period of 1939, when the percentage of females was 7.5.

More persons aged 19 were arrested than any other single age group, followed by ages 21, 22, 18, and 23, respectively. Persons under 21 years of age made up 12.2 percent of those charged with criminal homicide, 28.9 percent of those charged with robbery, 44.9 percent of those charged with burglary, 32.3 percent of those charged with larceny, and 52.6 percent of the persons charged with auto theft.

More than one-half of the persons fingerprinted during January-September 1940, had previous criminal records on file in the F B I, and 158,121 had previously been convicted. More than one-half of the persons with previous conviction records had been found guilty of some major violation.

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES

The term "offenses known to the police" is designed to include those crimes designated as part I classes of the uniform classification occurring within the police jurisdiction, whether they become known to the police through reports of police officers, of citizens, of prosecuting or court officials, or otherwise. They are confined to the following group of seven classes of grave offenses, shown by experience to be those most generally and completely reported to the police: Criminal homicide, including (a) murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, and (b) manslaughter by negligence; rape; robbery; aggravated assault; burglary—breaking or entering; larceny—theft; and auto theft. The figures contained herein include also the number of attempted crimes of the designated classes. In other words, an attempted burglary or robbery, for example, is reported in the bulletin in the same manner as if the crime had been completed. Attempted murders, however, are reported as aggravated assaults.

"Offenses known to the police" include, therefore, all of the above offenses, including attempts, which are reported by the law-enforcement agencies of contributing communities and not merely arrests or cleared cases. Complaints which upon investigation are learned to be groundless are not included in the tabulations which follow.

In publishing the data sent in by chiefs of police in different cities, the F B I does not vouch for their accuracy. They are given out as current information which may throw some light on problems of crime and criminal-law enforcement.

In compiling the tables, returns which were apparently incomplete or otherwise defective were excluded.

In the last section of this bulletin may be found brief definitions of part I and part II offense classifications.

EXTENT OF REPORTING AREA

The number of police departments from which one or more crime reports were received during the first 9 months of 1940 is contained in the following table. The cities represented are classed according to size, and the population figures for cities in excess of 10,000 are estimates prepared by the Bureau of the Census as of July 1, 1933. However, since no estimates were available for the smaller cities, the 1930 decennial census figures were used for places under 10,000 in population.

Population group	Total number of cities or towns	Cities filing returns		Total population	Population represented in returns	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total.....	982	924	94.1	60,265,719	59,244,459	98.3
1. Cities over 250,000.....	37	37	100.0	29,695,500	29,695,500	100.0
2. Cities 100,000 to 250,000.....	57	57	100.0	7,850,312	7,850,312	100.0
3. Cities 50,000 to 100,000.....	104	102	98.1	6,980,407	6,833,874	97.9
4. Cities 25,000 to 50,000.....	191	187	97.9	6,638,544	6,493,268	97.8
5. Cities 10,000 to 25,000.....	593	541	91.2	9,100,956	8,371,505	92.0

NOTE.—The above table does not include 1,744 cities and rural townships aggregating a total population of 8,667,131. The cities included in this figure are those of less than 10,000 population filing returns, whereas the rural townships are of varying population groups.

The growth of the uniform crime reporting area is indicated by the following tabulation. These figures are compiled for the first 9 months of 1932-40.

Year	Number of cities	Population	Year	Number of cities	Population
1932.....	1,546	52,802,362	1937.....	2,356	65,811,861
1933.....	1,538	62,041,342	1938.....	2,617	67,262,788
1934.....	1,727	62,391,056	1939.....	2,662	67,735,765
1935.....	2,050	64,012,959	1940.....	2,668	67,911,590
1936.....	2,271	65,319,548			

The additional 6 cities shown in the above tabulation for the first 9 months of 1940, as compared with the corresponding period of 1939, increased the population represented in the uniform crime reporting project by 175,825, bringing the aggregate population to 67,911,590.

There were 4,256 contributors of one or more crime reports during the first 9 months of 1940. These consisted of 2,668 city and village law-enforcement agencies, 1,566 sheriffs, 9 State police units, and 13 agencies in Territories and possessions of the United States.

MONTHLY REPORTS

Offenses Known to the Police—Cities Divided According to Population.

Generally, the largest cities experience the highest crime rates. For all offenses except aggravated assault, more crimes per unit of population occurred in cities with over 100,000 inhabitants than in the smaller communities, according to a study made of the monthly crime reports received for the first 9 months of the year from 2,025 cities with population in excess of 2,500.

The highest crime rate for aggravated assault was experienced in cities with population between 50,000 and 100,000, followed by cities from 100,000 to 250,000, and those over 250,000 respectively. Cities with population from 100,000 to 250,000 reported fewer rapes per unit of population than communities with from 2,500 to 10,000 inhabitants; but the highest rape figures were reported by cities over 250,000 in population, with the result that, considered as a single group, cities over 100,000 in population reported the highest frequency of rape offenses.

The majority (59.0 percent) of all offenses reported were classified as larcenies. Burglaries made up 22.5 percent of the total; auto thefts, 11.0 percent; and robberies, 3.3 percent. Only 4.2 percent of the crimes reported were offenses against the person, such as criminal homicide, rape, and aggravated assault.

The total population of the 2,025 cities whose reports were used in compiling the data published in this issue of the bulletin was 62,288,351. The crime rates for cities of 6 different population groups are shown in table 60 in order that interested persons may compare crime conditions of a particular community with average figures for other cities in the United States of approximately the same size. Crime rates for cities grouped not only according to size but also by location are presented in table 63.

TABLE 60.—*Offenses known to the police, January to September, inclusive, 1940; number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*

(Population as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census)

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
	Murder, non-negligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
GROUP I								
36 cities over 250,000; total population, 29,375,600:								
Number of offenses known.....	1,337	¹ 1,185	2,518	15,910	10,986	² 60,038	² 153,965	43,900
Rate per 100,000.....	4.6	4.0	8.6	54.2	37.4	296.5	760.4	149.5
GROUP II								
57 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 7,850,312:								
Number of offenses known.....	346	254	409	2,939	3,233	23,951	61,825	11,906
Rate per 100,000.....	4.4	3.2	5.2	37.4	41.2	305.1	787.5	151.7
GROUP III								
90 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 6,047,883:								
Number of offenses known.....	237	163	291	1,791	2,744	16,572	43,844	7,167
Rate per 100,000.....	3.9	2.7	4.8	29.6	45.4	274.0	724.9	118.5
GROUP IV								
160 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 5,545,213:								
Number of offenses known.....	161	¹ 143	271	1,271	1,640	13,473	39,887	6,482
Rate per 100,000.....	2.9	2.6	4.9	22.9	29.6	243.0	719.3	116.9
GROUP V								
466 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 7,221,254:								
Number of offenses known.....	215	103	387	1,339	1,726	14,151	40,942	6,045
Rate per 100,000.....	3.0	1.4	5.4	18.5	23.9	196.0	567.0	83.7
GROUP VI								
1,216 cities under 10,000; total population, 6,248,079:								
Number of offenses known.....	226	110	387	1,067	1,322	12,079	26,497	4,821
Rate per 100,000.....	3.6	1.8	6.2	17.6	21.2	193.3	424.1	77.2
Total 2,025 cities; total population, 62,288,351: *								
Number of offenses known.....	2,522	¹ 1,968	4,263	24,347	21,651	² 140,264	² 366,960	80,330
Rate per 100,000.....	4.0	3.1	6.8	39.1	34.8	263.8	600.3	129.0

¹ The number of offenses and rate for manslaughter by negligence are based on reports as follows: Group I, 35 cities, total population, 28,021,500; group IV, 159 cities, total population, 5,506,113; groups I-VI, 2,023 cities, total population, 60,905,151.

² The number of offenses and rate for burglary and larceny—theft are based on reports as follows: Group I, 34 cities, total population, 20,248,600; groups I-VI, 2,023 cities, total population, 53,161,351.

Annual Trends, Offenses Known to the Police, 1939-40.

In examining the monthly reports received during the first 9 months of 1939 and 1940 from the police departments of 336 cities with population in excess of 25,000, increases were seen in all offenses except murder, rape, and robbery. The more pronounced increases were noted in offenses of manslaughter by negligence and larceny, which increased 8.8 percent and 6.3 percent, respectively. Aggravated assaults showed a 3.4 percent increase; burglaries, 1.6 percent; and auto thefts, which during recent years have shown a general downward trend, increased 1.0 percent.

In examining the other side of the picture, we find that the number of robbery offenses committed during the first 9 months of 1940 was 4.5 percent less than the number committed during the same period of last year. Murders and rapes decreased 4.1 percent and 2.0 percent, respectively.

The number of offenses reported during the first three quarters of 1939 and 1940 by police departments in 336 cities with population of 25,000 or more is shown in table 61. The total population reported is 41,435,908, and the data are presented for each 3-month period in order to make possible comparisons of individual quarters.

TABLE 61.—*Annual trends, offenses known to the police, 336 cities over 25,000 in population, January to September, inclusive, 1939-40*

[Total population, 41,435,908, as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
January to March 1939.....	607	¹ 367	907	8,232	4,520	² 39,204	² 92,243	21,700
January to March 1940.....	539	¹ 421	832	7,798	4,586	² 38,936	² 94,261	21,366
April to June 1939.....	650	¹ 317	915	6,596	5,183	² 35,721	² 93,139	19,606
April to June 1940.....	665	¹ 371	914	6,555	5,744	² 37,159	² 100,776	20,407
July to September 1939.....	692	¹ 319	1,007	6,907	6,234	² 36,615	² 95,099	19,547
July to September 1940.....	665	¹ 299	1,027	6,400	6,153	² 37,221	² 103,133	19,666
January to September 1939.....	1,949	¹ 1,003	2,829	21,735	15,937	² 111,540	² 280,481	60,853
January to September 1940.....	1,869	¹ 1,091	2,773	20,753	16,483	² 113,316	² 298,170	61,433

¹ The number of offenses of manslaughter by negligence is based on reports of 332 cities with a total population of 39,560,408.

² The number of offenses of burglary and larceny is based on reports of 335 cities with a total population of 39,463,208.

ANNUAL CRIME TRENDS

OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE

338 CITIES-TOTAL POPULATION 41,438,908

JANUARY 1 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1939-1940

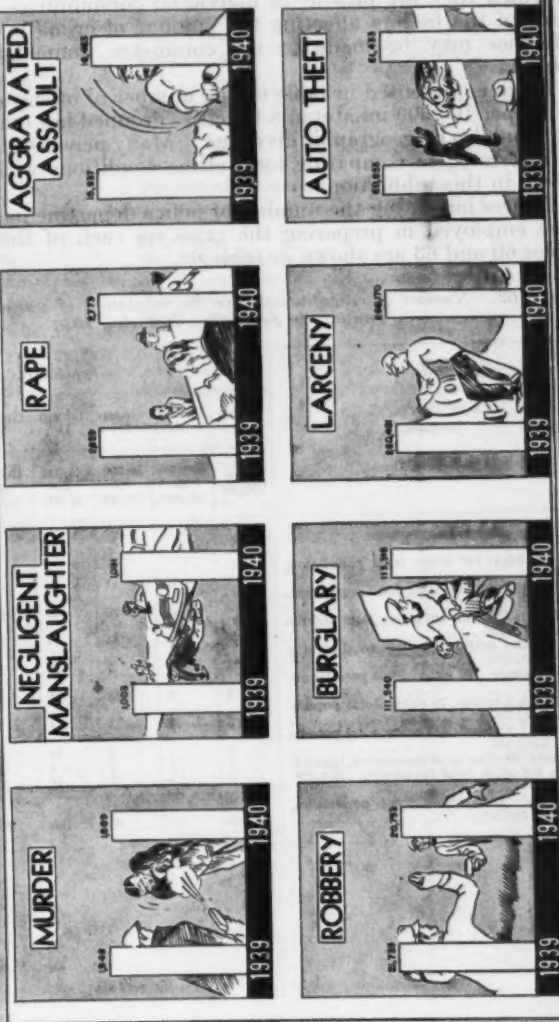


FIGURE 13.

Offenses Known to the Police—Cities Divided According to Location.

Marked variances are seen in the crime rates for different sections of the country. This is only to be expected, inasmuch as the frequency of crime is affected by many factors, which vary greatly in the extent to which they are present in individual communities. For a list of some of the factors affecting the amount of crime in a community, reference may be made to the comments immediately preceding table 64.

There is presented in table 63 the number of offenses known to the police per 100,000 inhabitants for cities grouped not only according to size, but also by geographic divisions. Many persons will undoubtedly be interested in comparing local crime conditions with the averages shown in this tabulation.

Figures indicating the number of police departments whose reports were employed in preparing the rates for each of the subgroups in tables 60 and 63 are shown in table 62.

TABLE 62.—*Number of cities included in the tabulation of uniform crime reports, January to September, inclusive, 1940*

Division	Population						Total
	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI	
	Over 250,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	Less than 10,000	
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION							
New England: 180 cities; total population, 5,717,431.....	2	12	11	25	63	67	180
Middle Atlantic: 497 cities; total population, 18,540,050.....	6	11	20	30	122	308	497
East North Central: 501 cities; total population, 16,124,725.....	9	10	25	47	100	310	501
West North Central: 233 cities; total population, 5,052,825.....	4	5	7	10	53	154	233
South Atlantic: 160 cities; total population, 4,743,292.....	3	6	13	17	30	91	160
East South Central: 70 cities; total population, 2,667,797.....	3	3	3	4	22	35	70
West South Central: 118 cities; total population, 2,345,136.....	3	5	4	10	27	69	118
Mountain: 68 cities; total population, 1,292,827.....	1	1	2	6	15	63	88
Pacific: 178 cities; total population, 5,375,268.....	5	4	5	11	34	119	178
Total: 2,025 cities; total population, 62,288,351.....	36	57	90	160	466	1,216	2,025

In order that the information may be readily available, there are listed below the States included in the nine geographic divisions.

STATES DIVIDED BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION

New England: Connecticut. Maine. Massachusetts. New Hampshire. Rhode Island. Vermont.	Middle Atlantic: New Jersey. New York. Pennsylvania.	East North Central: Illinois. Indiana. Michigan. Ohio. Wisconsin.
West North Central: Iowa. Kansas. Minnesota. Missouri. Nebraska. North Dakota. South Dakota.	South Atlantic: Delaware. District of Columbia. Florida. Georgia. Maryland. North Carolina. South Carolina. Virginia. West Virginia.	East South Central: Alabama. Kentucky. Mississippi. Tennessee.
West South Central: Arkansas. Louisiana. Oklahoma. Texas.	Mountain: Arizona. Colorado. Idaho. Montana. Nevada. New Mexico. Utah. Wyoming.	Pacific: California. Oregon. Washington.

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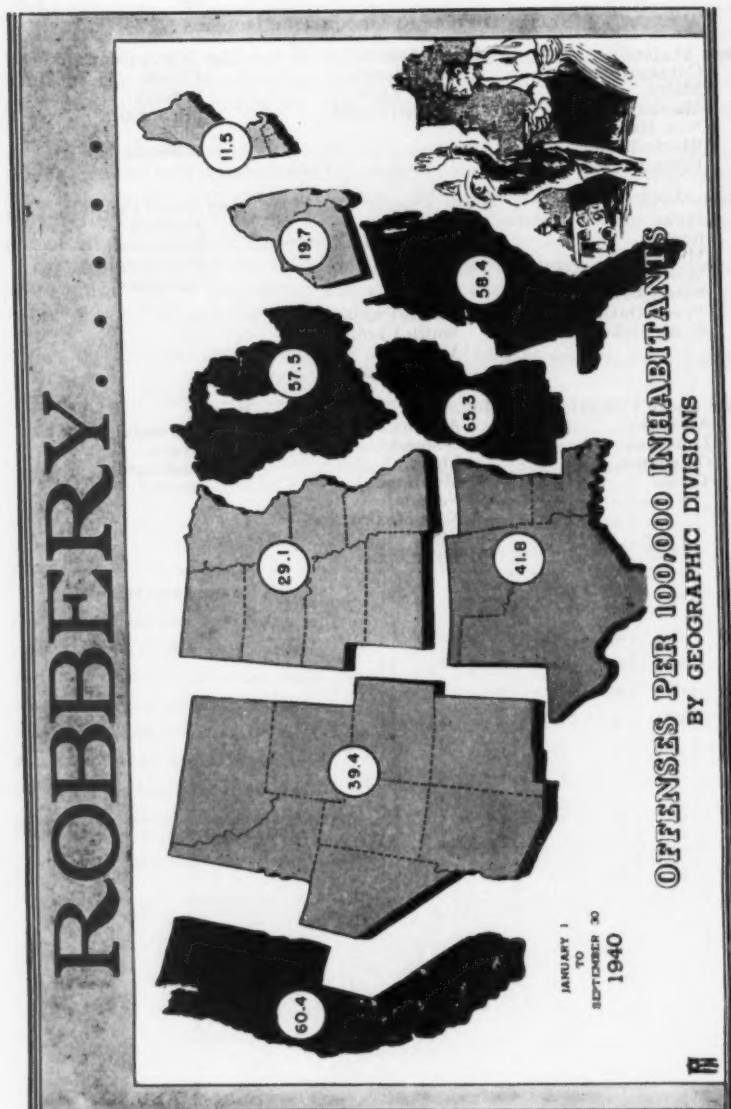


FIGURE 14.

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TABLE 63.—Number of offenses known to the police per 100,000 inhabitants, January to September, inclusive, 1940, by geographic divisions and population groups

Geographic division and population group	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
New England:						
Group I.....	1.0	22.9	12.7	110.4	262.2	266.4
Group II.....	.6	12.9	10.4	270.5	537.3	150.0
Group III.....	.7	7.8	6.8	230.4	431.5	88.9
Group IV.....	.6	8.5	5.8	193.4	428.8	75.7
Group V.....	1.1	6.0	4.4	154.9	353.0	41.5
Group VI.....	.8	4.4	6.1	109.8	255.5	43.4
Total, groups I-VI.....	.7	11.5	8.2	198.3	402.3	124.6
Middle Atlantic:						
Group I.....	3.0	22.4	29.7	240.2	355.4	119.7
Group II.....	1.4	16.1	15.9	196.7	372.8	106.6
Group III.....	1.2	22.8	25.3	208.9	388.7	105.7
Group IV.....	.8	13.6	16.5	177.3	390.2	85.5
Group V.....	1.6	15.2	13.3	148.1	283.0	66.1
Group VI.....	1.8	10.4	9.5	125.8	209.6	44.6
Total, groups I-VI.....	2.4	19.7	24.1	240.2	327.9	103.8
East North Central:						
Group I.....	4.3	85.8	30.1	261.2	703.5	109.6
Group II.....	2.9	43.4	35.3	286.5	836.5	163.2
Group III.....	1.3	32.8	18.6	217.3	617.7	102.5
Group IV.....	1.7	21.6	9.9	217.4	622.8	110.4
Group V.....	1.8	22.2	12.6	182.3	513.1	85.3
Group VI.....	1.3	18.7	10.1	172.1	305.4	68.3
Total, groups I-VI.....	3.1	57.5	23.7	238.3	640.9	104.1
West North Central:						
Group I.....	4.0	43.9	12.0	188.7	763.8	98.4
Group II.....	1.7	29.5	15.6	228.3	656.9	125.4
Group III.....	1.8	19.1	5.1	252.5	921.0	162.1
Group IV.....	.9	11.9	6.2	224.7	722.5	127.2
Group V.....	.9	16.8	7.4	187.7	690.7	86.9
Group VI.....	1.6	16.5	10.0	172.6	384.6	59.8
Total, groups I-VI.....	2.4	29.1	10.4	203.8	694.2	102.8
South Atlantic:						
Group I.....	11.2	74.1	65.4	317.9	773.1	251.7
Group II.....	12.5	80.9	117.3	509.5	1,355.8	208.6
Group III.....	12.8	45.6	164.8	293.6	1,114.1	144.7
Group IV.....	10.9	57.5	135.7	293.8	1,118.0	138.6
Group V.....	9.2	23.3	143.6	255.1	766.7	101.6
Group VI.....	13.3	26.0	92.7	264.3	586.0	119.4
Total, groups I-VI.....	11.7	58.4	111.1	361.6	955.9	183.8
East South Central:						
Group I.....	16.7	98.8	252.6	550.5	894.8	152.3
Group II.....	21.0	67.9	121.7	283.4	702.8	183.0
Group III.....	16.6	31.0	145.0	459.1	892.5	91.0
Group IV.....	17.2	31.9	105.9	293.4	1,126.5	179.2
Group V.....	17.1	27.8	73.5	264.3	501.9	74.4
Group VI.....	20.3	33.1	84.7	238.7	265.1	85.3
Total, groups I-VI.....	17.9	63.3	165.3	402.3	777.8	131.1
West South Central:						
Group I.....	11.8	44.1	56.1	332.2	1,123.5	126.4
Group II.....	7.4	60.5	89.4	403.2	1,191.0	135.0
Group III.....	9.8	27.8	74.3	327.9	1,111.1	114.2
Group IV.....	3.6	23.9	49.7	289.1	1,022.7	101.8
Group V.....	5.7	33.1	52.8	290.9	854.2	88.7
Group VI.....	13.1	27.4	46.7	275.4	549.5	63.2
Total, groups I-VI.....	9.0	41.8	64.0	334.1	1,029.1	116.3
Mountain:						
Group I.....	3.1	50.5	14.3	253.4	1,105.0	131.3
Group II.....	2.8	36.8	7.6	389.7	850.2	199.0
Group III.....	6.8	75.3	29.4	426.6	1,384.5	184.0
Group IV.....	3.9	36.0	17.5	266.8	1,036.8	251.7
Group V.....	1.4	34.9	11.0	302.8	1,481.3	196.0
Group VI.....	2.4	24.9	16.4	275.5	791.7	101.4
Total, groups I-VI.....	3.0	39.4	15.2	303.1	1,166.9	162.3
Pacific:						
Group I.....	3.2	83.4	31.8	475.3	1,139.3	333.2
Group II.....	3.3	40.6	12.4	389.4	1,268.5	214.6
Group III.....	2.9	49.1	22.4	375.7	1,339.6	175.8
Group IV.....	1.4	32.8	15.5	334.9	1,186.9	216.6
Group V.....	2.4	18.2	5.1	290.5	1,224.9	164.4
Group VI.....	1.8	22.8	19.7	300.8	1,089.1	189.7
Total, groups I-VI.....	2.8	60.4	24.1	413.3	1,182.3	270.4

¹ The rates for burglary and larceny are based on the reports of 4 cities.

² The rates for burglary and larceny are based on the reports of 495 cities.



FIGURE 15.

Offenses in Individual Cities With More Than 100,000 Inhabitants.

The number of offenses reported as having been committed during the period of July-September 1940 is shown in table 64. The compilation includes the reports received from police departments in cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants. Such data are included here in order that interested individuals and organizations may have readily available up-to-date information concerning the amount of crime committed in their communities. Police administrators and other interested individuals will probably find it desirable to compare the crime rates of their cities with the average rates shown in tables 60 and 63 of this publication. Similarly, they will doubtless desire to make comparisons with the figures for their communities for prior periods, in order to determine whether there has been an increase or a decrease in the amount of crime committed.

A great deal of caution should be exercised in comparing crime data for individual cities, because differences in the figures may be due to a variety of factors. The amount of crime committed in a community is not solely chargeable to the police but is rather a charge against the entire community. The following is a list of some of the factors which might affect the amount of crime in a community:

- The composition of the population with reference particularly to age, sex, and race.
- The economic status and activities of the population.
- Climate.
- Educational, recreational, and religious facilities.
- The number of police employees per unit of population.
- The standards governing appointments to the police force.
- The policies of the prosecuting officials and the courts.
- The attitude of the public toward law-enforcement problems.
- The degree of efficiency of the local law-enforcement agency.

Comparisons between the crime rates of individual cities should not be made without giving consideration to the above-mentioned factors. It is more important to determine whether the figures for a given community show increases or decreases in the amount of crime committed than to ascertain whether the figures are above or below those of some other community.

In examining a compilation of crime figures for individual communities it should be borne in mind that in view of the fact that the data are compiled by different record departments operating under separate and distinct administrative systems, it is entirely possible that there may be variations in the practices employed in classifying complaints of offenses. On the other hand, the crime-reporting handbook has been distributed to all contributors of crime reports, and the figures received are included in this bulletin only if they apparently have been compiled in accordance with the provisions of the handbook, and the individual department has so indicated.

TABLE 64.—Number of offenses known to the police, July to September, inclusive, 1940, cities over 100,000 in population

City	Murder, nonnegligent man- slaughter	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— breaking or enter- ing	Larceny—thrift		Auto thrift
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Akron, Ohio.....	2	30	38	263	73	511	92
Albany, N. Y.....	1	10	5	49	23	148	36
Atlanta, Ga.....	25	59	91	558	110	1,141	217
Baltimore, Md.....	24	88	246	450	146	1,015	585
Birmingham, Ala.....	17	29	226	448	70	439	127
Boston, Mass.....	1	62	33	210	143	527	322
Bridgeport, Conn.....	—	1	3	105	60	389	80
Buffalo, N. Y.....	3	8	33	156	59	365	96
Cambridge, Mass.....	—	8	8	100	11	184	88
Camden, N. J.....	—	16	20	100	24	149	60
Canton, Ohio.....	—	27	24	88	(1)	228	32
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	21	21	77	99	8	352	85
Chicago, Ill.....	73	1,240	460	2,474	900	3,443	692
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	9	105	66	565	194	1,446	135
Cleveland, Ohio.....	13	157	24	497	67	2,793	264
Columbus, Ohio.....	5	59	26	605	150	914	218
Dallas, Tex.....	13	28	89	357	36	1,697	116
Dayton, Ohio.....	7	26	8	182	17	648	82
Denver, Colo.....	2	81	25	430	89	1,101	110
Des Moines, Iowa.....	2	10	11	98	37	417	110
Detroit, Mich.....	17	469	297	1,478	295	7,388	737
Duluth, Minn.....	—	1	2	78	32	289	24
Elizabeth, N. J.....	—	11	6	92	12	127	31
El Paso, Tex.....	3	13	17	76	14	326	30
Erle, Pa.....	—	8	12	124	18	209	67
Evansville, Ind.....	2	13	15	111	13	331	59
Fall River, Mass.....	—	1	—	114	14	108	26
Flint, Mich.....	—	14	26	144	33	443	67
Fort Wayne, Ind.....	—	10	6	79	20	354	101
Fort Worth, Tex.....	8	11	64	210	23	767	87
Gary, Ind.....	—	45	45	157	38	286	49
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	1	12	4	172	25	497	85
Hartford, Conn.....	2	9	25	179	36	552	103
Honolulu, T. H.....	1	10	4	288	47	493	85
Houston, Tex.....	17	53	54	624	54	1,375	213
Indianapolis, Ind.....	7	156	29	558	38	716	316
Jacksonville, Fla.....	9	49	52	287	95	671	72
Jersey City, N. J.....	—	—	—	Complete data not received			
Kansas City, Kans.....	4	28	9	164	24	263	28
Kansas City, Mo.....	8	88	17	318	125	895	129
Knoxville, Tenn.....	6	11	71	63	43	192	75
Long Beach, Calif.....	1	18	5	255	57	795	74
Los Angeles, Calif.....	18	506	147	2,487	1,139	6,107	2,017
Louisville, Ky.....	9	72	141	562	227	938	211
Lowell, Mass.....	—	—	—	85	9	60	21
Lynn, Mass.....	—	12	5	105	43	247	40
Memphis, Tenn.....	23	110	489	579	96	697	66
Miami, Fla.....	3	41	60	309	45	280	60

¹ Larcenies not separately reported. Figure listed includes both major and minor larcenies.

TABLE 64.—Number of offenses known to the police, July to September, inclusive, 1940, cities over 100,000 in population—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegli- gent man- slaughter	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— breaking or enter- ing	Larceny—thrift		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Milwaukee, Wis.	2	6	12	128	71	1,305	119
Minneapolis, Minn.		35	11	409	135	833	242
Nashville, Tenn.	9	29	56	248	34	337	84
Newark, N. J.	7	78	145	613	129	844	314
New Bedford, Mass.		1	3	168	25	282	28
New Haven, Conn.	2	7	8	170	54	279	79
New Orleans, La.	19	23	101	141	106	388	122
New York, N. Y.	89	320	715	1,958	(1)	4,555	2,872
Norfolk, Va.	3	31	30	196	55	455	112
Oakland, Calif.	2	24	39	297	42	992	152
Oklahoma City, Okla.	6	36	49	262	21	472	84
Omaha, Nebr.	2	12	14	137	14	242	90
Paterson, N. J.		7		114	12	59	57
Peoria, Ill.		12	14	137	7	166	63
Philadelphia, Pa.	33	206	198	1,125	280	857	651
Pittsburgh, Pa.	5	100	128	655	114	345	453
Portland, Oreg.		76	7	550	185	1,119	202
Providence, R. I.	1	5	7	121	57	173	72
Reading, Pa.		2	5	73	15	151	24
Richmond, Va.	15	23	141	282	64	800	136
Rochester, N. Y.		5	6	153	40	588	84
St. Louis, Mo.	20	106	17	316	(1)	2,398	219
St. Paul, Minn.		25	20	270	57	670	77
Salt Lake City, Utah	2	14	5	182	24	461	93
San Antonio, Tex.	3	34	135	185	68	749	86
San Diego, Calif.	5	6	9	119	48	605	140
San Francisco, Calif.	9	129	83	657	170	1,586	650
Scranton, Pa.	3	3	8	90	36	132	38
Seattle, Wash.		45	7	666	134	1,090	274
Somerville, Mass.		4		38	8	48	47
South Bend, Ind.		12		163	29	281	46
Spokane, Wash.	1	11	6	177	32	640	93
Springfield, Mass.	1	5	2	77	28	250	67
Syracuse, N. Y.		4	4	115	33	244	73
Tacoma, Wash.		7		102	25	260	70
Tampa, Fla.	1	10	24	121	16	328	43
Toledo, Ohio	4	49	33	275	101	837	217
Trenton, N. J.		17	13	158	25	225	64
Tulsa, Okla.	5	46	36	317	49	551	87
Utica, N. Y.				41	12	169	23
Washington, D. C.	13	202	62	670	206	1,538	567
Waterbury, Conn.		1		53	13	57	45
Wichita, Kans.	1	1	3	63	14	323	21
Wilmington, Del.		12	21	78	25	276	66
Worcester, Mass.	1	2	11	225	34	266	99
Yonkers, N. Y.		1	8	24	6	61	25
Youngstown, Ohio	1	40	41	221	14	359	80

¹ Larcenies not separately reported. Figure listed includes both major and minor larcenies.

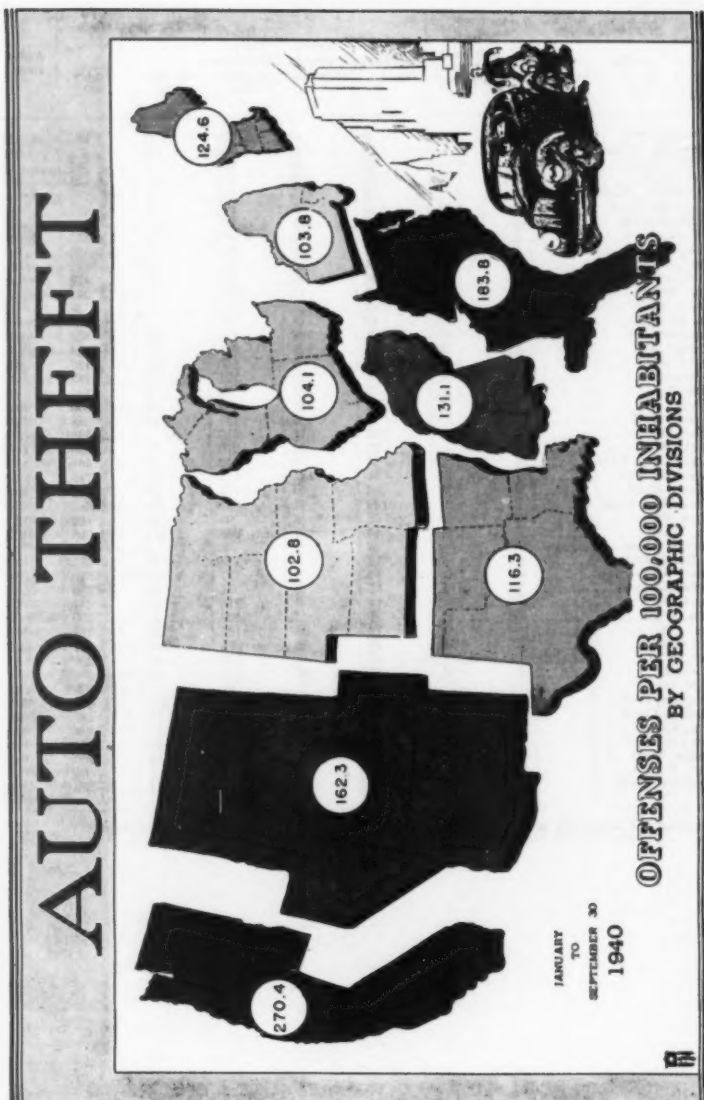


FIGURE 16.

Offenses Known to Sheriffs, State Police, and Other Rural Officers, 1940.

In compiling and publishing national police statistics under the system of uniform crime reporting the FBI distinguishes between urban and rural crimes. The figures presented in the preceding tables are based on reports received from the large majority of the agencies policing urban communities (places with 2,500 or more inhabitants, according to the U. S. Bureau of the Census). Comprehensive data regarding rural crimes are not yet available, but the information on hand is shown in table 65, which is based on the reports from 987 sheriffs, 87 police agencies in rural villages, and 9 State police organizations.

TABLE 65.—Offenses known, January to September, inclusive, 1940, as reported by 987 sheriffs, 9 State police organizations, and 87 village officers

	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence						
Offenses known.....	792	001	1, 636	2, 488	3, 824	20, 828	35, 877	6, 990

Offenses Known in Territories and Possessions of the United States.

There are presented in table 66 the available crime data for the Territories and possessions of the United States. The figures are based on reports received from the first and second judicial divisions of Alaska; Honolulu City and the Counties of Honolulu and Maui, in the Territory of Hawaii; Isthmus of Panama, Canal Zone, and Puerto Rico. The tabulation is based on the number of offenses known to law-enforcement officials of both urban and rural areas, with the exception that the data for Honolulu City have been segregated from the figures for the remainder of Honolulu County.

TABLE 66.—Number of offenses known in United States Territories and possessions, January to September, inclusive, 1940

[Population figures from Federal census, Apr. 1, 1930]

Jurisdiction reporting	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft		Auto theft
					Over \$50	Under \$50	
Alaska:							
First judicial division (Juneau), population, 19,304; number of offenses known.....	1		6	25	24	29	
Second judicial division (Nome), population, 10,127; number of offenses known.....		1	1	16	3	1	3
Hawaii:							
Honolulu City, population, 137,582; number of offenses known.....	5	17	14	807	115	1, 559	197
Honolulu County, population, 65,341; number of offenses known.....	1		4	109	14	192	26
Maui County, population, 56,146; number of offenses known.....	3	3	16	101	6	179	12
Isthmus of Panama: Canal Zone, population, 39,467; number of offenses known.....	1	4	7	68	26	367	30
Puerto Rico: Population, 1,543,913; number of offenses known.....	203	47	1, 618	850	87	2, 487	64

Data From Supplementary Offense Reports.

The need for the adoption of more adequate measures to protect nonresidence structures against burglary continues to be apparent when it is seen that during the first 9 months of this year more than half (52.9 percent) of all burglaries involved a store, warehouse, office building, or some other type of nonresidence structure, and 89.4 percent of such cases occurred during the night. On the other hand, only 63.4 percent of the residence burglaries occurred after nightfall.

The majority (56.9 percent) of the robberies during the period of January–September of this year were classified as highway robberies. On the other extreme, only 0.2 percent were bank robberies. The classification of other robberies is as follows: commercial houses, 26.5 percent; oil stations, 8.7 percent; chain stores, 1.2 percent; residences, 3.9 percent; and miscellaneous, 2.6 percent.

An analysis of larcenies committed during the first 9 months of 1940 discloses that parked automobiles probably constitute the greatest single problem in combating these offenses. During this period, thefts of auto accessories represented 17.8 percent, and thefts of other types of property from automobiles, 18.7 percent of all larcenies. Bicycle thefts made up 15.3 percent of the total. In studying the value of property stolen in larceny cases it was found that 65 percent of the thefts involved property valued between \$5 and \$50. In 24.1 percent of the cases the property was valued at less than \$5, and the value of the property involved in the remaining 10.9 percent of the thefts was in excess of \$50.

More than half (55.1 percent) of the offenses of rape reported were classified as forcible in character.

The preceding analysis of offenses committed during the first 9 months of 1940 was made from supplementary offense reports forwarded to the FBI by 54 cities with population in excess of 100,000, and the figures upon which the percentages were based are presented in table 67.

TABLE 67.—*Number of known offenses with divisions as to the nature of the criminal act, time and place of commission, and value of property stolen, January to September, inclusive, 1940; 54 cities over 100,000 in population*

[Total population, 17,484,638, as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Classification	Number of actual offenses	Classification	Number of actual offenses
Rape:		Larceny— <i>theft (except auto theft)</i> (grouped according to value of article stolen):	
Forcible.....	646	Over \$50.....	14,690
Statutory.....	827	\$5 to \$50.....	87,673
Total.....	1,473	Under \$5.....	32,458
Robbery:		Total.....	134,821
Highway.....	6,402	Larceny— <i>theft (grouped as to type of offense):</i>	
Commercial house.....	2,988	Pocket-picking.....	1,800
Oil station.....	986	Purse-snatching.....	3,876
Chain store.....	132	Shoplifting.....	3,732
Residence.....	436	Thefts from autos (exclusive of auto accessories).....	25,188
Bank.....	24	Auto accessories.....	23,968
Miscellaneous.....	293	Bicycles.....	20,640
Total.....	11,261	All other.....	55,908
Burglary— <i>breaking or entering:</i>		Total.....	134,821
Residence (dwelling):			
Committed during night.....	16,016		
Committed during day.....	9,237		
Nonresidence (store, office, etc.):			
Committed during night.....	25,371		
Committed during day.....	3,002		
Total.....	53,626		

The reports from 54 cities with population in excess of 100,000 received during the period of January-September, 1940 showed 27,796 automobiles stolen. The police departments in these cities, however, effected recoveries in 27,178 (97.8 percent) of the cases as shown in table 68.

TABLE 68.—*Recoveries of stolen automobiles, January to September, inclusive, 1940; 54 cities over 100,000 in population*

[Total population, 17,484,638, as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Number of automobiles stolen.....	27,796
Number of automobiles recovered.....	27,178
Percentage recovered.....	97.8

Property stolen amounted to \$20,371,856.10 during the first 9 months of this year in 54 cities with over 100,000 inhabitants (total population, 17,484,638), while recoveries during the same period amounted to \$13,549,753.29, or 66.5 percent of that stolen. Exclusive of automobiles, property stolen in these cities was valued at \$8,301,586.71, with 22.2 percent (\$1,841,859.39) recovered. Automobiles stolen were valued at \$12,070,269.39, and recovered cars at \$11,707,893.90. There are presented in table 69 figures indicating the value of various types of property stolen and recovered in these 54 cities with over 100,000 inhabitants.

TABLE 69.—*Value of property stolen and value of property recovered with divisions as to type of property involved, January to September, inclusive, 1940; 54 cities over 100,000 in population*

[Total population, 17,484,638, as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Type of property	Value of property stolen	Value of property recovered	Percent recovered
Currency, notes, etc.....	\$2,121,536.91	\$264,184.28	12.5
Jewelry and precious metals.....	1,954,920.44	425,268.62	21.8
Furs.....	350,320.38	37,064.08	10.6
Clothing.....	979,981.72	185,700.63	18.9
Locally stolen automobiles.....	12,070,269.39	11,707,893.90	97.0
Miscellaneous.....	2,894,827.26	929,641.78	32.1
Total.....	20,371,856.10	13,549,753.29	66.5

Number
of actual
offenses

14,690
87,673
32,456
134,821

1,800
3,876
3,732

25,188
23,908
20,649
55,608

134,821

PERSONS CHARGED, 1939

Persons Charged (Held for Prosecution), 1939, in Individual Cities With More Than 25,000 Inhabitants.

The number of offenses reported during 1939 by individual cities with population in excess of 25,000 was presented in volume X, No. 4, table 89, of this publication. In table 70 of the current issue of the bulletin all available figures are shown concerning persons arrested and held for prosecution during 1939 for murder, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, and auto theft, as reported by police departments in cities with population in excess of 25,000.

It should be observed that the data in table 70 represent the number of individuals arrested and held for prosecution, and should not be treated as an index of the number of offenses committed, since it is generally agreed that the most accurate index to the amount of crime is a record of offenses known to the police. Tables 60 and 63 of this issue of the bulletin present crime rates based on this type of information.

TABLE 70.—*Number of persons charged (held for prosecution), January to December, inclusive, 1939, cities over 25,000 in population*

City	Murder, nonnegli- gent man- slaughter	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
Akron, Ohio	8	42	84	178	340	51
Alameda, Calif.				4	25	3
Albany, N. Y.	1	11	17	41	55	30
Albuquerque, N. Mex.		5	2	38	287	14
Allentown, Pa.	1	1	1	47	59	16
Altoona, Pa.	1	7	5	63	68	18
Amarillo, Tex.	2	1	70	26	109	17
Arlington, Mass.		6	2	10	37	7
Atlanta, Ga.	87	172	277	462	1,224	214
Atlantic City, N. J.	3	28	86	96	324	26
Auburn, N. Y.			1	12	58	2
Austin, Tex.	16	14	54	208	302	34
Bakersfield, Calif.		23	15	61	180	29
Baltimore, Md.	74	354	777	899	2,053	414
Bangor, Maine		4		27	53	5
Battle Creek, Mich.	1	5	5	23	61	17
Bay City, Mich.		15	2	15	81	13
Beaumont, Tex.	6	17	65	64	38	6
Belleville, Ill.	2	2		8	16	2
Bellevue, N. J.		4		17	12	4
Bellingham, Wash.					6	2
Berkeley, Calif.				40	68	14
Berwyn, Ill.		2	3	25	41	3
Beverly, Mass.		1	4	8	13	10
Binghamton, N. Y.			4	68	198	9
Bloomington, Ill.		8	7	14	45	21
Boston, Mass.	7	393	163	1,500	2,352	720
Bridgeport, Conn.		19	6	49	81	19
Bristol, Conn.	1	1		17	14	2
Brockton, Mass.		9	10	39	64	9
Brookline, Mass.		5		39	89	16
Buffalo, N. Y.	13	64	138	358	989	169
Burlington, Vt.		2		22	47	12
Cambridge, Mass.	1	24	16	110	211	76
Canton, Ohio		10	12	32	56	11
Cedar Rapids, Iowa		2	3	17	66	14
Central Falls, R. I.				17	53	4

TABLE 70.—Number of persons charged (held for prosecution), January to December, inclusive, 1939, cities over 25,000 in population—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegli- gent man- slaughter	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
Charleston, S. C.	12	29	153	130	329	31
Chelsea, Mass.		16	6	57	127	20
Chester, Pa.	12	22	26	86	185	30
Chicago, Ill. ¹	176	1,284	1,084	1,060	3,455	186
Chicopee, Mass.				10	26	3
Cicero, Ill.	1		3	11	40	3
Cincinnati, Ohio	41	272	170	619	1,328	181
Cleveland, Ohio	55	255	78	624	700	219
Cleveland Heights, Ohio		2		22	22	7
Clifton, N. J.		5	7	16	16	5
Clinton, Iowa		3	4	9	7	1
Colorado Springs, Colo.		3	3	14	31	6
Columbus, Ga.	1	11	24	88	179	8
Columbus, Ohio ¹	19	61	66	151	333	64
Concord, N. H.				10	39	13
Council Bluffs, Iowa		19	1	74	182	50
Covington, Ky. ¹	2	4	27	35	28	11
Cranston, R. I.				34	70	8
Cumberland, Md.	1	1	1	30	47	
Dallas, Tex.	46	69	206	288	1,037	22
Danville, Ill.	2	1	3	11	18	4
Danville, Va.	15	12	48	29	162	12
Davenport, Iowa		3	3	29	183	31
Dayton, Ohio	14	48	73	235	403	67
Dearborn, Mich.		8	2	17	95	22
Decatur, Ill.		16	3	41	93	18
Denver, Colo.	6	47	18	163	617	157
Des Moines, Iowa	6	20	35	124	289	96
Detroit, Mich.	47	296	173	374	795	120
Dubuque, Iowa	1			15	36	19
Duluth, Minn.	1	3	3	22	178	15
Durham, N. C. ¹	6	22	56	67	316	19
East Cleveland, Ohio		11		9	18	3
East Providence, R. I.	1	1	2	21	39	2
East St. Louis, Ill.	7	25	124	71	109	2
Eau Claire, Wis.	2	3	3	8	22	6
Elgin, Ill.		1	3	8	27	5
Elizabeth, N. J. ¹		9	37	75	126	12
Elkhart, Ind. ^{1,4}	2	1	3	16	44	3
Elmira, N. Y.		3	1	15	38	12
El Paso, Tex.		5	39	43	139	33
Elyria, Ohio ¹			4	1	17	1
Erie, Pa.		12	6	56	106	20
Evanston, Ill.	2	1	36	37	176	8
Evansville, Ind.	9	9	19	101	64	40
Everett, Mass.		7	5	35	78	2
Everett, Wash.			1	23	121	8
Fall River, Mass.	1	4	4	80	152	34
Fargo, N. Dak.		6	7	13	57	12
Fitchburg, Mass.		1		24	35	11
Flint, Mich.		8	29	33	158	57
Fond du Lac, Wis.		2	1	17	35	16
Fort Smith, Ark.		6	15	14	23	6
Fort Worth, Tex.		16	58	19	229	66
Fresno, Calif.		6	30	30	102	270
Gary, Ind.		34	31	32	48	170
Glendale, Calif.		2	22	2	43	71
Grand Rapids, Mich.		3	15	9	78	262
Granite City, Ill.		1	2	2	10	4
Green Bay, Wis.		2		2	33	134
Greensboro, N. C.		20	16	22	118	296
Greenville, S. C.		9	10	31	42	185
Hackensack, N. J.			6	39	37	29
Hagerstown, Md.		6	3	6	17	73
Hamilton, Ohio		1	11	4	11	99
Hammond, Ind.		2	3	7	12	113
Hamtramck, Mich.			4	4	24	32
Harrisburg, Pa.		3	31	39	48	120
Hartford, Conn.		1	23	87	125	362
Highland Park, Mich.			9	4	52	110
High Point, N. C.		8	10	198	250	262
Hoboken, N. J. ⁴			6	4	45	58
Houston, Tex.		47	198	268	436	1,080
Huntington Park, Calif.			6	1	29	53
Hutchinson, Kans.				2	14	83
Indianapolis, Ind. ¹		15	100	144	341	501
Inglewood, Calif.			1	2	29	61

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 70.—Number of persons charged (held for prosecution), January to December, inclusive, 1939, cities over 25,000 in population—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
Irvington, N. J. ¹			5	20	16	7
Jackson, Miss.	4	13	23	90	305	5
Jacksonville, Fla.	52	78	222	277	925	63
Jamestown, N. Y.		2	1	21	58	12
Jersey City, N. J.	10	34	61	123	67	37
Joliet, Ill.	1		6	36	39	25
Kalamazoo, Mich.			2	18	71	6
Kansas City, Mo.	48	672	381	858	1,518	583
Kenosha, Wis.		3		27	111	9
Kingston, N. Y.			6	15	8	4
Knoxville, Tenn.	28	22	117	171	408	118
Kokomo, Ind.	1	7	2	31	127	28
Lackawanna, N. Y.		7	10	13	36	3
La Crosse, Wis. ²	2			27	106	7
La Fayette, Ind.	1		1	17	70	9
Lakewood, Ohio	1		1	15	13	3
Lancaster, Pa.	1	4	11	22	46	3
Lansing, Mich.		12	8	16	56	18
Lawrence, Mass. ³			9	48	62	22
Lewiston, Maine ⁴		19	1	11	73	6
Lincoln, Nebr. ¹			1	18	98	12
Little Rock, Ark. ⁴			16	29	76	9
Long Beach, Calif.	12	9	47	233	486	73
Los Angeles, Calif.	1	12	12	61	201	34
Lowell, Mass.	42	514	204	712	722	392
Lower Merion Township, Pa.	1	3	5	41	106	17
Lynchburg, Va.	16	7	2	60	109	20
Macon, Ga.	24	4	57	31	112	26
Madison, Wis.		10	116	67	197	9
Manchester, N. H.		1	3	17	77	23
Mansfield, Ohio			5	34	116	8
Marion, Ohio	1	9	8	23	71	8
Massillon, Ohio		7	9	17	85	10
Maywood, Ill. ²	2	11	9	10	35	16
Medford, Mass.	1	2	1	3	13	6
Memphis, Tenn.				14	38	7
Michigan City, Ind.	50	117	151	253	767	54
Middletown, Conn.		3	2	12	147	18
Middletown, Ohio	2	2	6	4	4	11
Milwaukee, Wis.	2	6	13	13	70	5
Minneapolis, Minn.	8	66	46	539	1,551	192
Mishawaka, Ind. ¹	5	61	23	167	595	273
Moline, Ill.	2	7		167	59	18
Monroe, La.		5	5	4	52	2
Montgomery, Ala. ¹	7	10	6	39	149	6
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	28	10	104	99	635	2
Muncie, Ind.	1	2	3	17	23	3
New Albany, Ind.	3	2	10	35	102	6
Newark, N. J.	1		5	10	40	8
Newark, Ohio	22	105	233	285	562	98
New Bedford, Mass.		3	6	32	5	11
New Brunswick, N. J.		2	6	89	181	16
Newburgh, N. Y.		5	4	15	36	3
New Haven, Conn.			6	21	37	4
New London, Conn.	2	21	6	100	212	55
New Orleans, La.		1	9	20	176	10
Newport, Ky.	75	130	349	248	947	64
Newport News, Va.	1	24	17	89	67	25
New Rochelle, N. Y.	5	4	64	106	222	4
Newton, Mass.	1		43	18	49	16
Niagara Falls, N. Y.		6		38	50	6
Norfolk, Va. ¹	1	8	32	38	78	18
Norristown, Pa.	22	54	145	143	435	22
North Bergen, N. J.		2	10	31	47	13
Norwood, Ohio ¹			3	13	4	1
Oakland, Calif.		5	1	1	10	4
Oak Park, Ill.	8	66	29	194	537	96
Ogden, Utah		7	2	20	44	10
Oklahoma City, Okla.	2	10	3	57	156	7
Omaha, Nebr.	8	60	55	85	330	36
Orlando, Fla.	10	30	14	95	474	28
Oshkosh, Wis.	3	3	38	45	174	25
Paducah, Ky.				5	12	11
Parkersburg, W. Va.	6	10	14	16	61	6
Pasadena, Calif.	1	2	9	39	55	5
Pensacola, Fla.	1	2	11	104	335	50
	2	21	44	174	175	11

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 70.—Number of persons charged (held for prosecution), January to December, inclusive, 1939, cities over 25,000 in population—Continued

	City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
7	Peoria, Ill.	9	31	37	66	212	11
5	Petersburg, Va.	9	3	83	31	226	14
63	Philadelphia, Pa.	121	344	562	1,400	1,503	771
12	Pittsfield, Mass.	2	2	4	15	48	22
37	Plainfield, N. J.	5	11	9	41	18	18
25	Pontiac, Mich.	1	9	26	22	57	13
6	Port Arthur, Tex.	1	10	18	17	150	5
582	Portland, Maine	9	70	28	337	573	94
9	Portland, Oreg.	13	47	135	126	322	3
6	Portsmouth, Va.	2	2	18	22	58	9
118	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	2	6	30	106	228	59
28	Providence, R. I.	1	2	4	32	85	5
3	Pueblo, Colo.	14	4	23	23	145	1
7	Quincy, Ill.	2	4	44	90	12	136
9	Racine, Wis.	5	10	44	83	25	71
3	Revere, Mass.	34	130	422	331	930	27
13	Richmond, Va.	2	1	11	25	63	1
22	Riverside, Calif.	2	23	40	163	288	11
6	Rochester, N. Y.	2	2	7	26	138	27
12	Rockford, Ill.	4	47	25	63	406	35
9	Rome, N. Y.	3	9	7	29	54	13
72	Royal Oak, Mich.	3	7	7	34	42	15
302	Sacramento, Calif.	52	141	149	364	826	74
17	Saginaw, Mich.	5	36	3	87	460	135
20	St. Joseph, Mo.	3	3	7	100	219	19
26	St. Louis, Mo.	3	7	2	26	139	22
29	St. Paul, Minn.	2	2	1	38	33	10
9	St. Petersburg, Fla.	3	3	13	29	32	18
23	Salem, Mass.	2	2	1	1	1	1
8	Salem, Oreg.	10	63	668	169	771	(9) 23
16	San Angelo, Tex.	3	16	8	64	138	23
8	San Antonio, Tex.	3	19	19	50	169	90
10	San Bernardino, Calif.	3	15	8	64	138	23
16	San Diego, Calif.	1	22	13	53	160	41
4	San Francisco, Calif.	18	178	218	496	1,019	232
54	San Jose, Calif.	1	22	13	53	160	41
7	Santa Anna, Calif.	1	1	6	33	46	10
5	Santa Barbara, Calif.	1	11	13	50	141	19
11	Santa Monica, Calif.	2	34	6	50	56	13
18	Savannah, Ga.	13	9	17	97	323	13
5	Schenectady, N. Y.	2	12	15	77	152	13
192	Sheraton, Pa.	2	3	54	89	183	46
273	Seattle, Wash.	7	30	2	125	270	41
18	Sheboygan, Wis.	3	3	3	27	72	6
2	Sioux City, Iowa.	1	2	5	24	57	15
6	Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	1	12	5	51	120	21
2	Somerville, Mass.	1	9	10	67	146	26
3	South Bend, Ind.	2	20	25	45	163	11
6	Spokane, Wash.	2	10	11	72	173	1
96	Springfield, Ill.	2	9	18	273	421	86
11	Springfield, Mass.	1	7	3	101	184	14
16	Springfield, Mo.	3	7	15	54	236	32
3	Springfield, Ohio	1	7	10	29	4	9
4	Steubenville, Ohio.	3	5	7	49	104	35
53	Superior, Wis.	3	13	5	111	320	31
10	Syracuse, N. Y.	10	14	3	75	245	56
64	Tacoma, Wash.	12	18	71	162	55	55
25	Terre Haute, Ind.	10	54	50	204	695	89
4	Toledo, Ohio	3	9	5	76	54	12
16	Topeka, Kan.	2	8	48	61	115	7
6	Trenton, N. J.	2	9	18	20	82	1
18	Troy, N. Y.	1	17	14	36	130	9
22	Tucson, Ariz.	5	6	8	61	131	7
13	University City, Mo.	5	6	122	74	355	21
1	Utica, N. Y.	3	7	4	15	59	8
4	Waco, Tex.	49	534	479	1,279	2,376	204
96	Waltham, Mass.	7	7	9	15	95	1
10	Warren, Ohio	7	4	26	9	60	1
7	Washington, D. C.	18	22	23	23	2	2
36	Washington, Pa.	1	15	13	13	3	3
28	Watertown, N. Y.	1	5	6	30	81	17
25	West Allis, Wis.	1	5	6	30	81	17
11	West Hartford, Conn.	1	5	6	30	81	17
6	West Orange, N. J.	1	5	6	30	81	17
5	Wheeling, W. Va.	1	5	6	30	81	17

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 70.—*Number of persons charged (held for prosecution), January to December, inclusive, 1939, cities over 25,000 in population—Continued*

City	Murder, nonnegli- gent man- slaughter	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— breaking or entering	Lar- ceny— theft	Auto theft
White Plains, N. Y.....	2	4	11	19	109	1
Wichita, Kans.....	2	13	7	93	540	13
Wilkes-Barre, Pa. ¹		10	12	28	86	23
Wilkesburg, Pa.....		6	27	51	80	13
Wilmington, Del.....	4	23	50	177	541	31
Winston-Salem, N. C.....	15	20	527	176	477	22
Woodbridge, N. J.....	2	2	4	10	25	3
Worcester, Mass.....	1	25	10	177	269	47
Wyandotte, Mich.....	1	2	2	26	27	7
Yonkers, N. Y. ¹	2	8	32	33	76	7
Zanesville, Ohio.....		1		22	14	22

¹ Juveniles not included.² Complete data for juveniles not included.³ Includes persons charged with buying, receiving or possessing stolen property.⁴ Figures represent the number of charges placed against persons arrested.⁵ Includes persons charged with embezzlement and fraud.⁶ Complete data not available.

DATA COMPILED FROM FINGERPRINT RECORDS

Source of Data.

There were 459,167 arrest records (fingerprint cards) examined by the Federal Bureau of Investigation during the first 9 months of 1940. Through this examination it was possible to obtain information relative to the age, sex, race, and previous criminal history of the persons who were arrested for violation of State laws and municipal ordinances. All fingerprint cards relating to persons arrested for violation of Federal statutes were excluded. Similarly, all records received from penal institutions were excluded for the reason that in most instances fingerprint cards had previously been received from the arresting agency.

The data presented do not purport to represent all persons arrested, since the Federal Bureau of Investigation does not receive a fingerprint card for each individual taken into custody. Likewise, the number of persons arrested should not be interpreted as determining the quantity of offenses committed, as the arrest of one person may solve several cases while, on the other hand, two or more individuals may be responsible for the commission of only one offense.

Offense Charged.

Persons arrested during the first 9 months of 1940 for murder, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny, and auto theft represented more than 27 percent of the fingerprint cards examined.

In this respect, the following tabulation sets forth the arrests for major violations during this period:

Criminal homicide.....	4, 727
Robbery.....	9, 956
Assault.....	25, 291
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	27, 020
Larceny— theft (excluding auto theft).....	47, 428
Auto theft.....	10, 089
Embezzlement and fraud.....	14, 991
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing.....	2, 749
Arson.....	823
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	5, 197
Rape.....	4, 490
Narcotic drug laws.....	3, 800
Weapons (carrying, possessing, etc.).....	4, 220
Driving while intoxicated.....	20, 953
Gambling.....	10, 110
Total.....	191, 844

Sex.

The number of males arrested during the first 9 months of 1940 exceeded the number of females in all types of crime, with the exception of commercialized vice. This is shown by further study of the 459,167 arrest records. Of this total, 420,621 (91.6 percent) represented males arrested, while 38,546 (8.4 percent) were females taken into custody. The number of females arrested is an increase over the same period in 1939, when the percentage of females was 7.5.

A comparison of an average group of 1,000 males arrested with 1,000 females arrested, disclosed that females were charged more frequently with murder, assault, use of narcotic drugs, and liquor

violations than males. However, males exceeded females in crimes against property, such as robbery, burglary, and auto theft.

TABLE 71.—*Distribution of arrests by sex Jan. 1–Sept. 30, 1940*

Offense charged	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Criminal homicide.....	4,727	4,205	522	1.0	1.0	1.4
Robbery.....	9,956	9,510	446	2.2	2.3	1.2
Assault.....	25,291	22,904	2,387	5.5	5.4	6.2
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	27,020	26,549	471	5.9	6.3	1.2
Larceny—steal.....	47,428	43,587	3,841	10.3	10.4	10.0
Auto theft.....	10,089	9,941	148	2.2	2.4	.4
Embezzlement and fraud.....	14,991	14,182	809	3.3	3.4	2.1
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.....	2,749	2,546	203	.6	.6	.5
Arson.....	823	760	63	.2	.2	.2
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	5,197	4,871	326	1.1	1.2	.8
Rape.....	4,490	4,490	—	1.0	1.1	—
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	6,942	1,923	5,019	1.5	.4	13.0
Other sex offenses.....	7,195	6,212	983	1.6	1.5	2.5
Narcotic drug laws.....	3,800	2,414	1,386	.8	.6	3.6
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	4,220	4,032	188	.9	1.0	.5
Offenses against family and children.....	5,853	5,668	185	1.3	1.3	.5
Liquor laws.....	7,514	6,151	1,363	1.6	1.5	3.5
Driving while intoxicated.....	20,953	20,380	573	4.6	4.8	1.5
Road and driving laws.....	4,421	4,348	73	1.0	1.0	.2
Parking violations.....	33	33	—	(1)	(1)	—
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws.....	7,097	6,930	167	1.5	1.6	.4
Disorderly conduct.....	22,209	19,418	2,791	4.8	4.6	7.2
Drunkenness.....	83,377	77,962	5,395	18.2	18.5	14.0
Vagrancy.....	41,673	38,105	3,568	9.1	9.1	9.3
Gambling.....	10,110	9,491	619	2.2	2.2	1.6
Suspicion.....	47,812	42,751	5,061	10.4	10.2	13.1
Not stated.....	3,308	3,076	232	.7	.7	.6
All other offenses.....	29,889	28,162	1,727	6.5	6.7	4.5
Total.....	459,167	420,621	38,546	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Less than $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 percent.

Age.

The arrest records reviewed during the first 9 months of 1940 indicate that persons of 19 years were most frequently taken into custody. This group was followed by those of 21, 22, 18, and 23 years, respectively. While fluctuations are to be expected, it is interesting to note that age 19 has led in the majority of the compilations of this nature since 1932.

The tabulation below sets forth the number of arrests in the five age groups mentioned above:

Age:	Number of arrests
19.....	18,990
21.....	18,302
22.....	18,299
18.....	17,877
23.....	17,843

There were 81,031 (17.6 percent) youthful offenders arrested during the first 9 months of 1940 under 21 years of age. Those between 21–24 years old increased this sum by 71,183 (15.5 percent), making a total of 152,214 persons arrested under 25 years of age.

Extending the analysis to the age group 25–29 enlarged the number of arrests made by another 75,613 (16.5 percent), making an aggregate of 227,827 (49.6 percent) persons arrested less than 30 years old. (It must be remembered that the number of fingerprint cards received by the Federal Bureau of Investigation representing those arrested under 21 years of age is incomplete, as some communities do not fingerprint youthful offenders.)

TABLE 72.—Arrests by age groups January 1–September 30, 1940

Offense charged	Not known	Age													45-49	50 and over	Total all ages	
		Under 15	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-34				35-39
Criminal homicide	4	19	16	38	66	114	154	169	185	192	197	216	919	726	544	428	274	466
Robbery	6	36	55	298	460	626	772	713	638	663	627	535	1,955	1,175	730	357	187	179
Auto theft	15	30	59	212	367	616	772	749	654	646	535	441	1,941	1,095	612	2,270	1,530	25,291
Burglary—breaking or entering	30	760	722	1,893	2,365	2,474	2,413	2,413	1,557	1,310	1,003	728	3,728	2,434	1,584	900	541	659
Larceny—stealing	37	901	663	1,805	2,679	3,326	2,629	2,334	2,308	2,198	1,972	1,779	7,145	4,231	2,408	2,910	1,873	27,020
Auto theft	5	150	282	788	1,025	1,190	1,078	926	634	546	444	381	1,282	2,352	2,135	1,767	1,230	47,428
Embezzlement and fraud	8	10	17	64	111	222	303	329	534	540	544	581	2,582	2,352	1,767	1,230	1,230	10,409
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.	1	13	16	40	89	118	127	143	122	101	118	111	445	387	284	321	162	2,749
Arson	2	16	9	20	27	28	37	37	23	28	33	26	125	92	88	74	63	823
Forgery and counterfeiting	1	6	12	54	93	176	214	224	222	242	232	240	953	781	640	466	310	5,197
Rape	1	7	23	85	157	285	312	318	268	267	253	211	801	485	328	214	168	1,907
Prostitution and commercialized vice	2	1	1	13	32	95	170	163	266	460	515	422	1,780	1,191	740	479	294	8,942
Other sex offenses	1	5	15	79	141	256	257	262	258	265	252	270	1,248	999	850	627	606	7,195
Narcotic drug laws	1	3	4	13	32	75	103	103	116	184	171	156	738	545	529	414	277	3,860
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	4	7	19	77	106	172	195	191	199	306	198	162	779	581	455	348	310	819
Offenses against family and children	5	5	13	36	20	43	99	118	154	230	280	244	1,205	1,158	920	677	384	5,533
Liquor laws	7	7	5	36	67	109	166	184	227	238	241	273	1,345	1,141	1,079	904	608	977
Driving while intoxicated	25	4	4	26	43	141	283	333	504	509	614	669	3,757	3,581	3,445	2,644	1,818	2,393
Driving and driving laws	3	2	4	28	74	187	251	217	310	295	244	227	900	608	400	260	1,180	4,421
Parking violations	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	33
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	3	14	21	78	143	294	430	333	438	413	377	356	1,405	941	725	479	380	3,027
Disorderly conduct	25	45	65	202	419	702	835	814	929	949	925	908	3,871	3,174	2,686	1,926	1,458	2,399
Drunkennes	93	9	28	93	271	701	1,001	1,150	1,630	1,722	1,905	1,937	11,084	12,874	13,746	11,683	8,796	83,377
Vagrancy	26	68	58	487	946	1,809	1,809	1,542	1,833	1,813	1,595	1,484	8,884	5,605	4,837	3,619	2,631	4,600
Gambling	7	4	19	34	64	109	159	155	221	246	267	334	1,754	1,649	1,569	1,303	901	10,110
Suspicion	40	407	494	928	1,627	2,308	2,348	2,137	2,257	2,248	2,159	1,873	8,564	6,491	5,211	3,411	2,248	3,061
Not stated	3	13	9	33	61	93	120	133	123	109	126	126	626	499	431	298	211	47,812
All other offenses	25	535	475	902	1,071	1,519	1,581	1,396	1,350	1,351	1,215	1,186	4,773	3,373	2,963	2,244	1,521	2,409
Total	389	3,091	3,124	8,251	12,406	17,877	18,990	17,392	18,302	18,299	17,843	16,789	75,613	62,857	54,752	41,053	28,749	43,547

Youths less than 21 years old were frequently charged with offenses against property, particularly robbery, burglary, larceny, and auto theft. This is clearly indicated by the following tabulation:

TABLE 73.—*Percentage distribution of arrests by age groups*

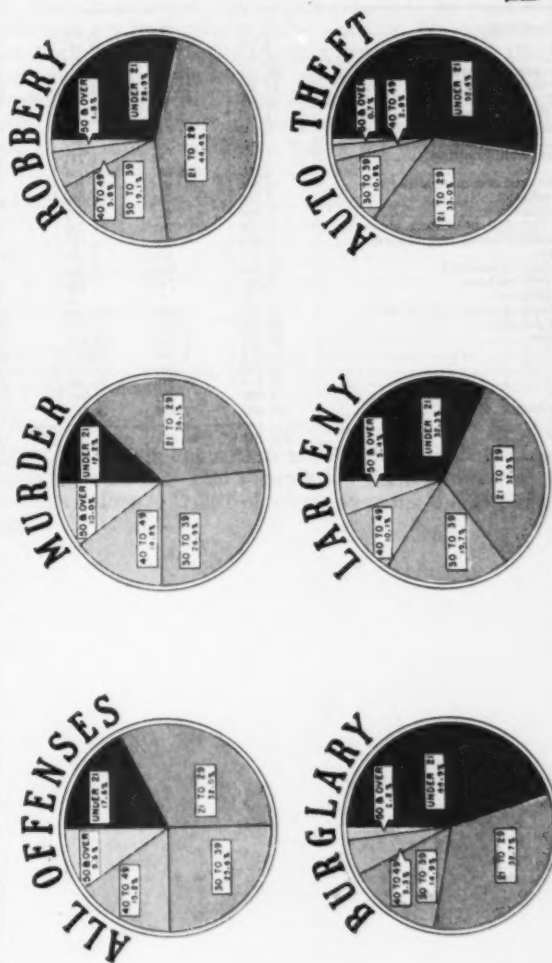
Age group	All offenses	Criminal homicide	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Auto theft
Under 21.....	17.6	12.2	28.9	44.9	32.3	52.6
21-29.....	32.0	36.1	44.4	32.7	32.5	33.0
30-39.....	25.6	26.9	19.1	14.9	19.7	10.9
40-49.....	15.2	14.8	5.8	5.3	10.1	2.8
50 and over.....	9.5	9.9	1.8	2.1	5.3	0.7
Unknown.....	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The predominance of youthful persons among those charged with offenses against property is further indicated by the fact that 118,253 persons of all ages were arrested for crimes against property (robbery, burglary, larceny, auto theft, embezzlement and fraud, forgery and counterfeiting, receiving stolen property, and arson) during the first 9 months of 1940, and 38,185 (32.3 percent) of those persons were less than 21 years old.

Further indication of the large part played by youthful persons in the commission of crimes against property is seen in the figures showing that 33.2 percent of all persons arrested were less than 25 years of age. However, persons less than 25 years old numbered 53.6 percent of those charged with robbery, 63.9 percent of those charged with burglary, 49.8 percent of those charged with larceny, and 72.7 percent of those charged with auto theft. More than one-half of all crimes against property during the first 9 months of 1940 were committed by persons under 25 years of age.

DISTRIBUTION OF ARRESTS BY AGE GROUPS

JANUARY 1 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1940



NOTE: The "ALL OFFENSES" CIRCLE IS NOT LIMITED TO VIOLATIONS ENUMERATED ON THIS CHART.

FIGURE 17.

TABLE 74.—Number and percentage of arrests of persons under 25 years of age, Jan. 1–Sept. 30, 1940

Offense charged	Total number of persons arrested	Number under 21 years of age	Total number under 25 years of age	Percentage under 21 years of age	Total percentage under 25 years of age
Criminal homicide.....	4,727	576	1,366	12.2	28.9
Robbery.....	9,956	2,874	5,337	28.9	53.6
Assault.....	25,291	2,914	6,891	11.5	27.2
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	27,020	12,146	17,253	45.0	63.9
Larceny— theft.....	47,428	15,313	23,606	32.3	49.8
Auto theft.....	10,089	5,306	7,339	52.6	72.7
Embezzlement and fraud.....	14,991	1,056	3,264	7.0	21.8
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.....	2,749	546	998	19.9	36.3
Arson.....	823	163	273	19.8	33.2
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	5,197	781	1,717	15.0	33.0
Rape.....	4,490	1,187	2,186	26.4	48.7
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	6,942	474	2,167	6.8	31.2
Other sex offenses.....	7,195	995	3,080	13.8	28.9
Narcotic drug laws.....	3,800	335	962	8.8	25.3
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	4,220	767	1,532	18.2	36.3
Offenses against family and children.....	5,853	296	1,131	5.1	19.3
Liquor laws.....	7,514	574	1,553	7.6	20.7
Driving while intoxicated.....	20,953	834	3,190	4.0	15.2
Road and driving laws.....	4,421	744	1,820	16.8	41.2
Parking violations.....	33	3	10	9.1	30.3
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws.....	7,097	1,333	2,905	18.8	40.9
Disorderly conduct.....	22,209	3,085	6,796	13.9	30.6
Drunkenness.....	83,377	3,253	10,447	3.9	12.5
Vagrancy.....	41,673	6,740	13,471	16.2	32.3
Gambling.....	10,110	544	1,612	5.4	15.9
Suspicion.....	47,812	10,249	18,786	21.4	39.3
Not stated.....	3,308	462	941	14.0	28.4
All other offenses.....	29,889	7,479	12,581	25.0	42.1
Total.....	459,167	81,031	162,214	17.6	33.2

Criminal Repeaters.

The extent to which persons with known criminal tendencies continue to violate the law is indicated by the fact that 230,423 (more than one-half) of the persons arrested during the first 9 months of 1940 had previously been fingerprinted and cards covering them were on file in the Federal Bureau of Investigation. In addition, there were 5,101 current records received containing reference to past criminal activities, although no fingerprint cards were on file prior to 1940. This increases the total to 235,524 persons arrested during the first 9 months of 1940 concerning whom there was on file information dealing with prior arrests, and the records showed that 158,121 of these persons had previously been convicted one or more times. Convictions of 51 percent of these individuals were based on major violations, as indicated in the following tabulation:

Criminal homicide.....	1, 239
Robbery.....	5, 778
Assault.....	8, 175
Burglary.....	15, 944
Larceny and related offenses.....	35, 538
Arson.....	172
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	3, 761
Rape.....	1, 029
Narcotic drug laws.....	2, 917
Weapons (carrying, possessing, etc.).....	1, 656
Driving while intoxicated.....	4, 973
Total.....	81, 182

Many of the 158,121 persons with prior conviction records had been convicted more than once. The records for them showed a total of 425,654 prior convictions, 177,381 of which were for the commission of major crimes.

TABLE 75.—Number of cases in which fingerprint records show one or more prior convictions, and the total of prior convictions disclosed by the records, Jan. 1–Sept. 30, 1940

Offense charged	Number of records showing one or more prior convictions	Number of prior convictions of major offenses	Number of prior convictions of minor offenses	Total number of prior convictions disclosed
Criminal homicide.....	937	1,142	765	1,907
Robbery.....	3,951	6,368	3,747	10,115
Assault.....	7,446	8,972	7,693	16,665
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	9,228	15,346	8,043	23,390
Larceny—steft.....	15,435	25,365	18,394	43,759
Auto theft.....	3,108	4,631	2,374	7,005
Embezzlement and fraud.....	8,003	7,764	4,114	11,878
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.....	675	958	564	1,522
Arson.....	171	179	118	297
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	1,901	3,411	1,263	4,674
Rape.....	1,087	1,337	816	2,153
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	2,450	3,750	1,991	5,741
Other sex offenses.....	1,661	2,106	1,555	3,661
Narcotic drug laws.....	1,793	4,331	1,787	6,118
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	1,187	1,648	1,033	2,701
Offenses against family and children.....	1,358	1,401	1,202	2,603
Liquor laws.....	2,406	1,583	3,649	5,232
Driving while intoxicated.....	4,830	4,216	4,943	9,189
Road and driving laws.....	845	700	795	1,495
Parking violations.....	6	8	8	16
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws.....	1,778	1,681	1,971	3,632
Disorderly conduct.....	7,467	6,634	13,906	20,542
Drunkenness.....	25,446	21,372	91,150	112,522
Vagrancy.....	18,888	17,608	39,468	57,076
Gambling.....	2,063	2,289	1,743	4,032
Suspicion.....	15,106	19,247	19,540	38,787
Not stated.....	1,392	1,910	1,549	3,459
All other offenses.....	10,413	11,394	14,070	25,464
Total.....	158,121	177,381	248,273	425,654

Race.

Excluding Mexicans, who numbered 17,115, members of the white race represent 332,852 of the 459,167 arrest records received, while 103,760 were Negroes, 2,650 Indians, 766 Chinese, 325 Japanese, and 1,699 all others.

In order to properly study the relationship between the number of whites arrested as compared with the number of Negroes, it becomes necessary to employ the 1930 decennial census, which reflects that there were 8,041,014 Negroes, 13,069,192 foreign-born whites, and 64,365,193 native whites in the United States. All persons under 15 years of age were excluded from the preceding population figures. However, the immediate descendants of foreign-born whites have been treated as native whites.

There were 1,290 Negroes arrested and fingerprinted during the first 9 months of 1940 of each 100,000 Negroes in the general population of the United States, while the corresponding figure for native whites was 474, and for foreign-born whites, 151.

Size of Fingerprint File.

At the end of September 1940, there were 14,031,423 fingerprint records and 14,938,314 index cards containing the names and aliases of individuals on file in the Identification Division of the F B I. Of each 100 fingerprint cards received during the first 9 months of 1940, more than 61 were identified with those on file in the Bureau. Fugitives numbering 5,741 were identified through fingerprint records during the first 9 months of 1940, and interested law-enforcement officials were immediately notified of the whereabouts of those fugitives. As of September 30, 1940, there were 11,036 police departments, peace officers, and law-enforcement agencies throughout the United States and foreign countries voluntarily contributing fingerprints to the F B I.

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATIONS

In order to indicate more clearly the types of offenses included in **part I** and **part II** offenses, there follows a brief definition of each classification:

Part I Offenses.

1. *Criminal homicide.*—(a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter includes all wilful felonious homicides as distinguished from deaths caused by negligence. Does not include attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, or justifiable homicides. Justifiable homicides excluded from this classification are limited to the following types of cases: (1) The killing of a felon by a peace officer in line of duty. (2) The killing of a hold-up man by a private citizen. (b) Manslaughter by negligence includes any death which the police investigation establishes was primarily attributable to gross negligence on the part of some individual other than the victim.

2. *Rape.*—Includes forcible rape, statutory rape (no force used—victim under age of consent), assault to rape, and attempted rape.

3. *Robbery.*—Includes stealing or taking anything of value from the person by force or violence or by putting in fear, such as strong-arm robbery, stick-ups, robbery armed. Includes assault to rob and attempt to rob.

4. *Aggravated assault.*—Includes assault with intent to kill; assault by shooting, cutting, stabbing, maiming, poisoning, scalding, or by the use of acids. Does not include simple assault, assault and battery, fighting, etc.

5. *Burglary—breaking or entering.*—Includes burglary, housebreaking, safecracking, or any unlawful entry to commit a felony or a theft, even though no force was used to gain entrance. Includes attempted burglary. Burglary followed by larceny is included in this classification and not counted again as larceny.

6. *Larceny—theft* (except auto theft).—(a) Fifty dollars and over in value. (b) Under \$50 in value—includes in one of the above subclassifications, depending upon the value of the property stolen, thefts of bicycles, automobile accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking, or any stealing of property or article of value which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Does not include embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, worthless checks, etc.

7. *Auto theft.*—Includes all cases where a motor vehicle is stolen or driven away and abandoned, including the so-called joy-riding thefts. Does not include taking for temporary use when actually returned by the taker, or unauthorized use by those having lawful access to the vehicle.

Part II Offenses.

8. *Other assaults.*—Includes all assaults and attempted assaults which are not of an aggravated nature and which do not belong in class 4.

9. *Forgery and counterfeiting.*—Includes offenses dealing with the making, altering, uttering, or possessing, with intent to defraud, anything false which is made to appear true. Includes attempts.

10. *Embezzlement and fraud.*—Includes all offenses of fraudulent conversion, embezzlement, and obtaining money or property by false pretenses.

11. *Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing.*—Includes buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property as well as attempts to commit any of those offenses.

12. *Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.*—Includes all violations of regulations or statutes controlling the carrying, using, possessing, furnishing, and manufacturing of deadly weapons or silencers and all attempts to violate such statutes or regulations.

13. *Prostitution and commercialized vice.*—Includes sex offenses of a commercialized nature, or attempts to commit the same, such as, prostitution, keeping bawdy house, procuring, transporting, or detaining women for immoral purposes.

14. *Sex offenses* (except rape and prostitution and commercialized vice).—Includes offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like. Includes attempts.

15. *Offenses against the family and children.*—Includes offenses of nonsupport, neglect, desertion, or abuse of family and children.

16. *Narcotic drug laws.*—Includes offenses relating to narcotic drugs, such as unlawful possession, sale, or use. Exclude Federal offenses.

17. *Liquor laws.*—With the exception of "Drunkenness" (class 18) and "Driving while intoxicated" (class 22), liquor law violations, State or local, are placed in this class. Exclude Federal violations.

18. *Drunkenness.*—Includes all offenses of drunkenness or intoxication.

19. *Disorderly conduct.*—Includes all charges of committing a breach of the peace.

20. *Vagrancy.*—Includes such offenses as vagabondage, begging, loitering, etc.

21. *Gambling.*—Includes offenses of promoting, permitting, or engaging in gambling.

22. *Driving while intoxicated.*—Includes driving or operating any motor vehicle while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics.

23. *Violation of road and driving laws.*—Includes violations of regulations with respect to the proper handling of a motor vehicle to prevent accidents.

24. *Parking violations.*—Includes violations of parking ordinances.

25. *Other violations of traffic and motor vehicle laws.*—Includes violations of State laws and municipal ordinances with regard to traffic and motor vehicles not otherwise provided for in classes 22-24.

26. *All other offenses.*—Includes all violations of State or local laws for which no provision has been made above in classes 1-25.

27. *Suspicion.*—This classification includes all persons arrested as suspicious characters, but not in connection with any specific offense, who are released without formal charges being placed against them.



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